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A SUICIDE FROM THE "NILE."

SUGGESTIONS OF FOUL PLAY DISPROVED.

When the China Mail steamer *Nile* reached Yokohama she was boarded by the water police in extraordinary numbers for the purpose of investigating a report that a Japanese schoolboy had jumped overboard and was drowned while the ship was on a voyage from San Francisco in March.

The boy, it appears, was being sent by his parents in Los Angeles to attend school in Japan. When the *Nile* arrived at Yokohama on March 25th, the captain reported to the harbour police that the boy had jumped overboard during the voyage. His baggage was turned over to the police. Recently, an uncle of the boy came to Yokohama and reported to the police that he had received a letter from the boy's father, who wrote that the youth was sailing on the steamer *Nile*. The uncle, it seems, had heard nothing until then of the boy's disappearance from the ship.

The police told the uncle what the ship's master had reported and allowed him to look through the youth's baggage. It was then that a charge of foul play was made by the boy's uncle which caused the water police to meet the steamer in more than usual strength for an investigation. The uncle said that according to the letter the boy left San Francisco with \$1,200 in cash and a check for \$500. This money was supposed to be in the boy's trunk, but examination disclosed that \$1,200 was missing. Part of the money, the uncle said, was for him and part for the boy's schooling. According to the Japanese Press, foul play on board the boat was suspected.

Although the reason for the boy's jumping overboard is likely to remain a mystery, that it was suicide and not foul play which caused his death is definitely established. According to the captain of the ship, at 5.30 o'clock on the morning of March 25th the third mate of the vessel, who was on the bridge, saw the youth appear at the railing and act as if he were going to jump overboard. The mate called to him and then ran through the wheelroom to the side of the ship where the boy was standing. He was still some distance from the lad when he called again and ordered the boy to stop. The youth looked up at the ship's officer, bowed and leaped overboard. The mate at once gave the signal that a man was overboard, threw out a buoy, wheeled the steamer around and had a life boat lowered. The boy made no use of the youth and the crew in the lifeboat could not find his body, which had sunk. The ship could do nothing but continue the voyage and the matter was reported to the harbour police when the steamer arrived 10 days later at Yokohama.

Possible explanations offered by those interested in the case are that the youth had misused the money entrusted to him and committed suicide rather than face the consequence, or that he was out of his right mind when he jumped overboard and had the money on his person.

THE RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA CO.

"THE DOLLAR PRINCESS."

The nasal twang was the only thing lacking in the performance last night to assure the audience that this was the real thing—straight from New York. Instead, there was again a superb rendering of another light opera (the Company has given a different piece at each performance) and soloists and chorus alike covered themselves with distinction. Rarely has such singing been heard in the Colony. It is robust, and it is gentle, sweet and pure, with all that attention to light and shade which denotes the fine artist. The handicap of a strange language is lost in the succession of sweet sounds which follow one upon the other. As on other occasions, the orchestra was no slight factor in the success achieved; the spirited conducting of the instrumentalists is a wonderful and interesting thing. It is Personality written in capitals.

THE PROSCRIBED AUFUITES TRIALS AND DEATH SENTENCES.

The Supreme Court at Peking has concluded the trials of the Anfu Party who were proscribed by mandate last year. With the exception of Chu Shen Wang, Chih-lung and Liang Hing-chih, all were sentenced to death. As Hsu Shu-tung has escaped to Chekiang, the Peking court has telegraphed to the Hangchow court ordering his arrest.

The Government intends shortly again to ask the Japanese Legation to hand over the members of the Anfu Party who are seeking shelter in the military compound of the Japanese Legation.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN JAPAN. FIGHT BETWEEN WORKMEN AND POLICE.

A fight took place between 2,000 employees of the Fujiyama Dockyard and the police at Osaka, on June 19th. Clubs, swords and stones were freely used; and 50 casualties resulted, of which 19 were among the police; an office near-by was seriously damaged.

The house of Mr. Suzuki, an important official of the dockyard, was attacked by a mob, numbering 200, the windows were broken, but the timely intervention of the police prevented further damage.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

U.S.R.C. CIVIL SERVICE.

The result of the Tennis League match played, on Saturday, between U.S.R.C. and Civil Service, resulted in a win for the former by 51 games to 43.

THE HONGKONG ART CLUB.

[CONTINUED.]

The June meeting of the Hongkong Art Club was held at Tyngunter Mansions on Monday afternoon, with Miss Bowen as hostess. Taken altogether, the sketches on this occasion were a little below the usual standard.

The most votes for the set subject, viz. Trees, went to Mr. Cole for his picture of a sun-lit sylvan glade seen through the spaces between some veterans of the forest. On the green sward were fairies dancing, and under the shade of the trees a young girl held up a warning finger lest the fairies fade away. The grotesque boles of the trees gave an old-world air to the picture, and the red and blue tinges between the trunks of the trees in the woods beyond served as an indication of the silence and gloom prevailing there. There were several studies of trees by Mr. Abbas, and also an oil painting. Mrs. Brown showed a small tree picture done with a flowing brush giving a good blend of colours and a happy picture of a typical Peak hillside. There was also, a very fine palm tree by Mr. Trambitzky. Votes for the open subject favoured Mrs. Bowen's water-colour painting of a silver vase filled with hydrangeas. Mrs. Tolo showed a fine oil painting of a glass jar filled with pink cosmos.

A very fresh, clean looking little series of water-colours by Miss Bowen were well worth inspection, especially one of the Peak and another depicting a small junk with islands in the distance.

There were a number of small pictures bearing the name of Lovell. Of these, the Pali, Honolulu, and Durban City, Arrow Lakes, B.C., seemed to recall the atmosphere and influence of the places.

Mr. Columbine sent some very good black-and-white sketches in the Gladys Peto style; Mrs. Pittendrigh a nicely coloured view of one of the Peak valleys; Miss Kirkpatrick an amusing little cartoon; and Mr. Trambitzky a fascinating Russian mosque.

Miss Birukova was at the exhibition herself but was not showing any pictures; possibly she has been too busy with the students in the studio which she has started. Noticeable absentees from the meeting were Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Humphreys, Mr. Bion, and Col. Loring. We shall look forward to some good work from them at the next show.

General and Lady Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Ram, Mrs. Bird, Dr. Carvalho, Col. Nicholson, Miss Edkins and other members helped to make Miss Bowen's drawing-room, with its glorious view across the harbour, a very pleasant little place, and one was not sorry for the time spent either with the pictures or the people.

YOUTH'S SCANDALOUS CONDUCT.

A DOUBLE CRIME.

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, with having taken a 17-year old unmarried girl from the legal custody of her mother, and with having stolen \$100 from the girl's mother.

Inspector Blackman, of No. 2 Police Station, said that the girl and her mother lived in Taihang, where the woman kept a dairy farm. The defendant was employed there as an assistant but was dismissed some time ago. Since then he had been in the habit of visiting the girl in the absence of her mother. On June 9th, after breaking open one of her boxes and stealing \$100, he enticed the girl to go with him to the theatre. At the end of the performance, he took her on board a Canton vessel, and they went to Fatsan together. There they "had a good time" until all the money was spent, when they returned to Hongkong, on June 21st. The defendant parted with the girl at the Polo ground, after having persuaded her to return home and steal several hundred dollars from her mother for them to start business in the country. They arranged to meet in the evening on the Polo ground. The girl, however, told her mother all that had occurred, and they went to the police station and made a report. The defendant was not on the Polo ground in the evening. He was not seen again until June 20th when the girl's mother found him in hiding in Kowloon City, and gave him in charge. They went before the S.C.A., who referred the case to the Police Court.

After corroborative evidence had been given by the girl and her mother, the defendant made a statement. He denied having stolen any money, or having enticed the girl away. He said it was she who suggested eloping to Fatsan. She said all the expenses, and when she got tired of Fatsan, he brought her back to Hongkong.

The Magistrate, in passing sentences of 12 months' hard labour, remarked that the defendant could count himself lucky that he had not committed the offence in Chinese territory, or he would have been shot.

THE METHOD OF MOUNTING

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance," writes Dr. C. H. Hartidge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital, "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 33, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instrument to adjust your spectacle to a nicety.—ANVT. [502]

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Fusan —	Yamato Hotel	Brojoun Port Arthur —	
Fusan Station Hotel	Hongigara —	Yamato Hotel	
Shingishu —	Yamato Hotel		
Shingishu Station Hotel			

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RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The new motto of the Automobile Association: "New customs courtesy to great Kings."

It is hoped that practical jokers will not be prompted by the magisterial decision in "The King of the Road" case to amuse themselves by traversing the middle of the road to Repulse Bay at a leisurely pace just before dinner time on gala nights.

In his sermon at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Archbishop Mannix declared that "The Chinese, like the Irish, are a peace-loving nation—law-abiding folk." The majority of people will probably conclude from this that His Grace is a humorist—unconscious, perhaps, but none the less entertaining on that account. It is possible, however, that he meant to indicate that the Siam Feinners, like the Tachans and their followers in China, form really but a small minority of the population.

Those who sought to divorce the Archbishop as an ecclesiastic from the Archbishop as a politician overlooked the fact that such importance as the politician possessed he owed to the prelate.

Official replies, whether in the House of Commons at Westminster or in the Legislative Council in this Colony, seem to be somewhat lacking in candour. In reply to the question whether the only European police-officer stationed at Cheung-chau is not "constantly absent" from the Island in the course of his duty, the Government, on Thursday, answered in the negative. He was only absent "at times"—not even "frequently" absent, you will observe. For example, during the months of March, April and May he was away "sixteen times in all for a period exceeding four hours." We are not expected to believe, I hope, that his total absences during the three months specified exceeded four hours but did not amount to five, though, in that case, unless the answers read out by the Colonial Secretary are prepared by the Office Boy, one would expect the words "on any occasion" to be added for the sake of clarity after "four hours."

Why, one wonders, are four hours taken as the standard? A visit to Hong-kong—which, by the way, is not referred to unless it be embraced in the designation "adjacent islands"—necessitates an absence of ten hours. It would be more helpful if we knew how many hours in all the officer was absent. Did the visit of the police-launch correspond with fifteen out of the sixteen absences "exceeding four hours" of the acting sub-inspector in charge of the police-station? We are not told, and it is our fault, I suppose, if we jump to wrong conclusions; hence, my inquiry. Again, what are the signs by which the police patrol launch, which passes Cheung-chau daily, can be summoned, and who, other than the European officer stationed on the island, is cognisant of them? Finally, has any device been discovered since the Tai O tragedy to ensure that trouble shall never occur unless it synchronises with the arrival of the police-launch?

Some people are said to need a surgical operation before they can see a joke. The *China Mail* had a paragraph in its Monday's issue headed "Seeing the Joke," but it would have been more correctly entitled "Obscuring the Joke." It related to a paragraph extracted by the *Daily Press* from Saturday's *China Mail* which, in summarising the contents of the *Government Gazette*, solemnly stated that "according to Mr. Claxton, director of the Royal Observatory, there were 31 sunrises and 31 sunsets in July." Apparently the *China Mail* is unable to appreciate the humour of the paragraph which provoked the facetious comment in the *Daily Press*, for it most solemnly declares that the comment will not prevent the Editor of the *Government Gazette* from repeating these reports every month!!

It is tedious to dissect a joke. The point of it is: Does it need the authority of our local Astronomer Royal for the statement that in a month of 31 days there were 31 sunrises and 31 sunsets? The paragraph, as it is noted, also said that this had occurred in the month of July—in what year the writer omitted to mention. But ever since the world has had a month of July of 31 days, the general public will take it for granted that the records show in that month 31 sunrises and 31 sunsets! What the Director of the Observatory really supplied to the *Government Gazette* was the times of sunrise and sunset for each day of next month—a most useful table of information. When the month of July has more, or fewer, than 31 sunrises and sunsets, no doubt the observations of Mr. Claxton on the phenomenon will be well worth a paragraph.

The enthusiasm which the Governor's recent remarks on rack-renting have aroused in some quarters does not seem to me so much a compliment to His Excellency, as a condemnation of his predecessors. For some years past the shortage of housing accommodation amongst all sections of the community and the consequent increase of rentals has been highlighted in the *Government* by every newspaper in the Colony with little apparent result. The agitation culminated at the end of 1918 in the demand for a crowded public meeting at the Theatre Royal for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the Housing Question and the transit problem connected with it. Nevertheless, when the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock moved a resolution on these lines in the Legislative Council, eighteen months ago,

substituting the Public Works Committee for a Commission, H.E. the Governor, though accepting the proposal, said he would not be surprised to learn that "the extent of the house-famine is being much exaggerated. One or two people without houses can make as much noise as twenty when trying to influence public opinion." Now that the matter has come a little closer home, owing to the Sanitary Board being called upon to pay for the accommodation of their employees at Bowington a rental similar to that which their neighbours have borne without exciting official sympathy, His Excellency is athirst for reform. A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.

It is worthy of remark in passing that the Committee of the Council which has been appointed to advise us as to a remedy for the present difficulty does not include a single member who can be said, by any stretch of the imagination, to represent the tenant class. The explanation, of course, is that "there ain't no such person" on the Council. And yet some perverse people deny the need for Constitutional Reform!

The idea of preventing landlords from unfairly exploiting the situation created by the periodical influxes of refugees from the adjacent provinces of China by forbidding them to evict their tenants—or, in the alternative, to raise their rents—without giving six months' notice seems likely to lessen some of the hardships which the poorer classes of the community suffer. Under a custom which prevails, I believe, in some parts of China a tenant is free to remain in possession of his holding as long as he chooses at the rental originally fixed by the landlord to yield him a fair return on his invested capital.

When the Government rebuke the landlords it reminds me of the devil denouncing sin. Up to the present they have been content to turn a deaf ear to the appeals which have gone up from the community for relief, and have cheerfully pocketed their share of the spoil which the rapacity of property owners automatically placed at their disposal under the House Tax of 13 per cent. on the sum paid by the unfortunate tenant. They actually wanted to raise their levy to 20 per cent. on the enhanced values, and it required a public indignation meeting to make them think better of it. In extenuation, the Colonial Secretary pleads that "it has always been felt that the assessed tax is one which is spread over the whole community and, in normal times, is a fair tax and one that can be borne more easily than other forms of taxation." The sooner this pernicious idea is abandoned the better. It simply means that the higher the rental, the higher the tax, and the poorer the individual the heavier his burden proportionately. The pressure increases as we descend in the social scale, and that is contrary to all the accepted canons of present-day taxation.

But not only do the Government take advantage of inflated rentals; they are careful when selling Crown land to get the highest figure it will command, and to guard against accidents, they fix the open price in accordance with surrounding values. Take, for example, the case of the Supreme Court site. Anybody who is watching the market knows that this property is sorely needed by the mercantile community and that the Government's action in holding it up is enhancing, to some extent, the value of other land in the vicinity. Yet, because the Government cannot get what they regard as their full pound of flesh, they refuse to part with it, though, in the meantime, the Treasury is losing the interest on the money which it represents.

To put it briefly, the Government is neither better nor worse than a private Corporation; it wants as much as it can get for anything it has to sell. It is the same with all of us. Show me the man who, if he were offered \$10,000 for a house, which he bought as an investment for half that sum a year or two ago, would refuse to accept it on the ground that the new owner would be obliged to charge the occupant a higher rental in order to obtain a fair return on his outlay? There is only one cure for the ills from which we suffer in this direction, and that is for the Government to do everything that lies in their power to ensure that the ordinary law of supply and demand is not allowed, by their contributory negligence, to operate to the disadvantage of the consumer. Competition is the only effective check to soaring values. The peculiar configuration of this Colony imposes upon those charged with the direction of public affairs the duty of adding all they can to the available building area by means of reclamations, and by rendering sites accessible on both sides of the island and on the peninsula. Then they should encourage building operations by offering loans to suitable applicants, and by extending water and drainage to areas which it is intended to open up. These methods would prove far more fruitful of good results than any schemes designed to reduce rents by arresting development. Finally, it is necessary to take long views, and to lay to-day the plans for fifteen years hence.

It is being whispered abroad that the sum of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars which has been set aside for the erection of each of the Senior Officials' residences on the Peak does not include the cost of preparing the site—a little item which, rumour says, will be found under "road construction." Personally, I do not attach any importance to this report, because the amount already allocated to the rearing of these mansions in the sky is of such generous proportions that it would be impossible to exceed it on anything but royal palaces. It might be as well, however, if the report were contradicted authoritatively.

RODRICK RANDOM.

SHIPPING COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

FOR DUTIABLE GOODS FALSELY DESCRIBED.

INTERESTING CASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A case of interest to shipping companies was heard at the Magistracy, by Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, when Mr. K. Lo represented the Yuet On S.S. Company in connection with a charge brought by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports relating to cigarettes on the s.s. *Chuen Chow*, labelled and consigned as joss sticks.

Mr. N. L. Smith said that five large cases came as ordinary cargo from Macao to Hongkong. The Department had information and waited for them. The cases were found to contain cigarettes, although they were labelled and were shown on the manifest as joss sticks. The officers of this Department tried to get some information from the company, but the ship and others. It was felt that the company must have known where the goods were going to otherwise he could not make delivery, but he gave no assistance, and therefore, he, as Superintendent, authorised the prosecution of the shipping company, as it seemed to him that their silence was tantamount to.

The Magistrate: Left you no other alternative, you mean?

Mr. Smith: Yes.

Mr. Lo: I do not admit that that was a correct statement of the facts. When Mr. Smith says the Company gave no assistance he means that the Company said they were unable to give any assistance.

Mr. Smith: Oh, quite.

Mr. Lo: I should like to ask your Worship not to have any prejudiced view against the Company arising out of Mr. Smith's opening statement. Mr. Lo went on to say that it was a common practice in the Hongkong and Macao trade, where time pressed, to consign cargo with a letter and for the cargo to be collected at Hongkong by a man who came producing the proper chop of the consignees. The shipping company told the police that the consignee was coming to take delivery. I think commented Mr. Lo, "he would have come if the detectives had not been sitting all round the cargo and that being so, nobody but a blithering idiot would have come."

The Magistrate: At whose risk does the shipping company carry on the practice you have described? They might find themselves in unlawful possession. You can hardly expect the Government to relax their regulations in order to facilitate your business.

Mr. Lo remarked that the shipping company might give the police a certain address; the police might go there and find it to be a fictitious one.

The Magistrate: I am not sure what course is open to Mr. Smith other than this.

Mr. Lo: Then to prosecute?

The Magistrate: I understand you to admit that the cigarettes were smuggled.

Mr. Lo: Not at all. I understood from Mr. Smith that it is not alleged that we knew that the cases contained tobacco, nor that we were parties to the fraud. It is not suggested that there is any evidence of guilty knowledge and it is admitted, "joss sticks." If that is admitted by the prosecution, as I understand, I do not know what I am here for at all. I think it will be a waste of time to take evidence.

The Magistrate: Is it alleged by you that you have complied with Section 271 (This provides that "the owners, charterers, agents, and master of every ship on which any tobacco is imported shall within four hours after the arrival of such ship in the waters of the Colony, furnish to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports a complete statement of all tobacco imported thereon.")

Mr. Lo: I cannot reply to that until I know whether it is alleged that we knew that the cases contained cigarettes. It is not a case for taking evidence, but for argument as to the meaning of this Section.

The Magistrate, however, decided to take evidence, and the Chief Chinese Revenue Officer said that on June 15th he investigated the matter. The ship's comrade told him that someone was coming later for the goods. He said they were shipped at Macao and that the shipper said the company need not deliver on arrival but he would come to Hongkong by a faster ship, the *Sui Tai*, and arrange for a sampan to be ready to take delivery.

The Magistrate asked us, to the four hours mentioned in the section quoted above.

Mr. Smith said that the four hours had elapsed now, at any rate, and that the Company had not reported the cigarettes. Entering them as "joss sticks" said, negatively, that they were not cigarettes.

Mr. Lo: Does Mr. Smith say that this section places an obligation on the shipping company to know the contents of every packet consigned?

The Magistrate: Mr. Smith is not called upon to construe the section; I leave that to himself. All that Mr. Smith wants is that particulars of all tobacco imported should be furnished within four hours.

Mr. Lo: Does Mr. Smith say that however well goods may be hidden and however innocent the shipping company may be, they are to blame if any tobacco is imported duty free? It is a very important cause affecting shipping companies.

Mr. Smith: In any offence there must be either malice or wilful neglect. There are certain suspicious circumstances—the method in which the cargo came on board and the fact that the comrade has told us nothing.

Mr. Lo wanted Mr. Smith's remarks entered on the depositions.

The Magistrate said he saw no reason for doing that, as he might find that an offence had been committed apart from Mr. Smith's reservations.

Mr. Lo said he thought he was entitled to what he had asked for; if there was an appeal it was important to know at what point the prosecution started—in case they changed their grounds later on.

The Magistrate: I am glad to have Mr. Smith's opinion on the subject, but I can't accept it. All I can go on is the wording of the section.

Mr. Smith: I think it will clear matters up, if I say that shipping companies are not expected to open every case and pry into them and see that eggs are marked eggs and not marked something else. I admit that, if it is any good to the other side.

Chief Revenue Officer Watt gave the number of cigarettes in the five cases as 76,750 and the duty payable as several hundreds of dollars.

Mr. Lo: Supposing the shipping company did not know that the packages contained tobacco but took them for joss sticks, what would be the proper return to make? It is not a conundrum, Inspector. What would you do if you were the shipping company?

P. O. Watt: I would certainly put it in the general cargo manifest as joss sticks.

Supposing afterwards, clever detectives found them contain cigarettes and prosecuted you for not reporting to the Superintendent, what would you think?—In this case, I think they should have thought there was something suspicious about the way the goods were shipped.

How, "suspicious"? Come on, let us know all about it. How were they shipped?—They were shipped in Macao.

Is that suspicious?—No, but it is very suspicious that the consignee comes down on another faster steamer and not on the same boat that the cigarettes were on.

Do you think that suspicious?—I do. Would you as a detective try to find out why he did that?—Yes. I tried to find out and got no assistance from the comrade.

Mr. Lo said that the officials of the ship denied that the Chinese detective had been told that the consignee was coming by another ship to meet the goods. If it had been true, he suggested that the detectives would have tried to follow up the scent.

The Magistrate: He did follow it up.

Mr. Lo: He says he didn't.

The Magistrate: He didn't through your clients.

Mr. Lo submitted that there was no case to answer on the evidence. The section contemplated knowledge on the part of the charterer, captain or any other person mentioned. It contemplated violation on the part of the captain to report or not to report. It was for the prosecution to prove that the tobacco was imported knowingly.

Mr. Lo pointed out that only in the Opium Ordinance was there a clause throwing the onus on the defendant to prove bona-fides.

The Magistrate said it was up to the defence to prove that the goods were shipped in the ordinary course of business.

Mr. Lo suggested that there was no evidence to the contrary but he indicated that he would be prepared to call evidence if the Magistrate was against him on his submission that there was no case to answer.

Mr. Smith made the point that "compradore," of course, included its "employee."

Mr. Lo: Only those people mentioned in the section.

Mr. Smith: I think it means the comrade.

Mr. Lo: The only people are the "owners, charterers, agents and master."

Mr. Smith: We don't say that the managing directors knew these boxes contained cigarettes.

Mr. Lo: Is it suggested that anybody in the shipping company knew?

The Magistrate: Mr. Smith wants to be sure that the shipping company takes all reasonable precautions.

Mr. Smith: It would be a very easy way to smuggle if they were just marked "joss sticks" and it was held that the Revenue Officers had no case at all.

The Magistrate said Mr. Lo would no doubt be calling evidence that all reasonable precautions had been taken.

Mr. Lo: The Ordinance does not say I have not to take any precautions.

The Magistrate said he would adjourn the hearing in order to consider the legal points raised by Mr. Lo and the next hearing was fixed for July 5th.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES SUMMONED.

ALLEGED CONNIVANCE IN ILLEGAL OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. H. K. Woo mentioned a case in which the Kwongwing S.S. Co., is summoned by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports for "having allowed their ship, the *San Tung*, to be used for the transportation of illicit opium." He asked for a week's formal remand, explaining that the vessel was at present in Wuchow.

The Magistrate: Do you give an undertaking that she will not carry any more opium in the meantime?

Mr. Woo: She cannot.

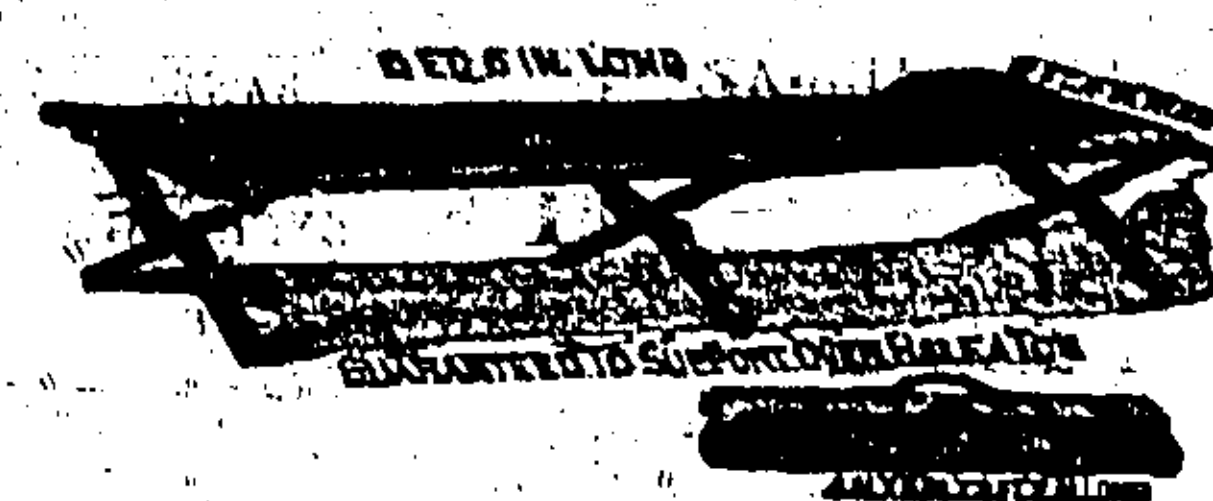
Chief Preventive Officer Watt said that he had no objection to a remand. The facts of the case were very simple. The opium (222 taels raw and 23 taels prepared) was found concealed in a spare coal bunk.

A remand until next Tuesday was granted.

Mr. C. H. Lyson said that he appeared for the Kwongtung S.S. Co., in a case similar to Mr. Woo's. His client's vessel, the *Leongkwong*, was also in Wuchow at present, and he too wanted a week's remand.

Chief Preventive Officer Watt raised no objection. He said the opium (468 taels raw) was concealed in the dynamo house, under the casing.

The Magistrate granted the application.



Regardless of the weather or location you can spend a comfortable night if you use a Folding Camp Bed!

It enables you to sleep on the verandah and gain the benefit of any breeze during the Hot Summer months.

By adjusting a simple frame, a mosquito net can easily be fixed, so enabling you to enjoy the sleep which nature so justly demands.

Being portable and light, it can be quickly folded and placed away in a corner when not in use.

Why then slumber in discomfort? We can send you one at once.

They only cost \$18.50 complete with Mosquito Net and Fittings.

Thin Summer Blankets \$6.50 each.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

Phone 1741.

FAMOUS WHISKIES

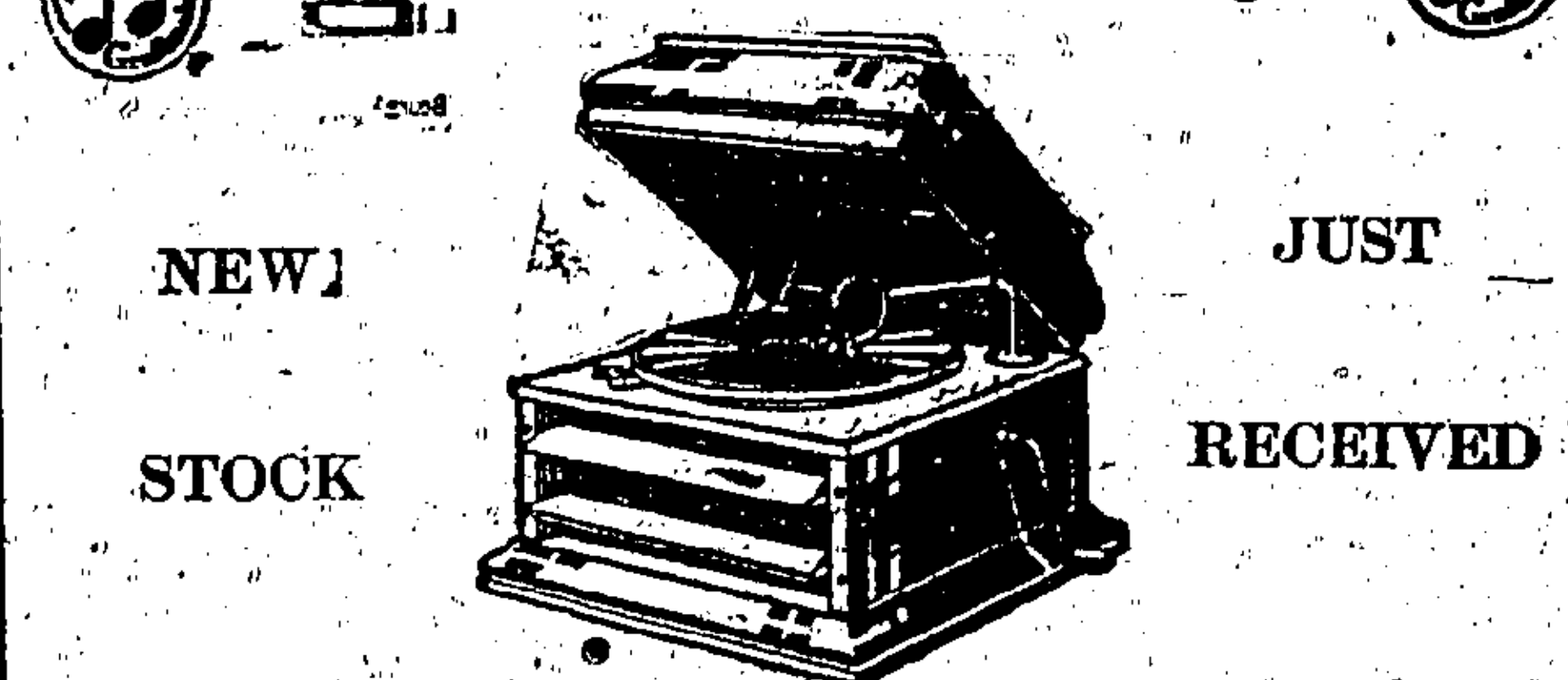
AT REDUCED PRICES

	Per doz.	Per bot.
ROYAL GEORGE—EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	\$40	\$3.50
DUNVILLES TWO CROWN—SPECIAL SCOTCH	40	3.50
WHITE HORSE CELLAR	44	3.75
NAPIER JOHNSTONE—SQUARE BOTTLE	44	3.75
PALL MALL—GUARANTEED 11 YEARS OLD	45	3.80

For Coast and Ship orders or not, there is a discount per case should be deducted from the above prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONES



NEW!

STOCK

JUST

RECEIVED

ANDERSON'S (THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

Wm. Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER SUITINGS

IN WHITE SERGES' CASHMERES

and FLANNELS.

WE INVITE YOU TO INSPECT

OUR CELEBRATED

"TAIPO CLOTH" FOR SUMMER WEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby notified that TIFIN will not be served on Trains unless ordered the previous day before 5 P.M.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, June 28th, 1921. [1119]

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS OF MACAO.

TENDER for PIPING AND ACCESSORIES in respect of supply of Potable Water for the City of Macao.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of those interested:— That the Opening of Tenders for the supply of PIPING and ACCESSORIES for the Works designed for the supply of Potable Water for the City of Macao, published in the Government Gazette of this Province, No. 19, dated 14th May last, which—under Condition "First" of Clause "Second" of the said Notice—it was announced would take place on the 14th July next, is now POSTPONED and will take place on the 14th OCTOBER next under the same conditions stipulated in the said Notice.

Administration of the Public Works of Macao, 29th June, 1921.
(Signed) ADRIANO AUGUSTO TRIGO,
Superintendent Engineer. [1120]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

"SYRIA"

Arrived Hongkong, on June 28th, 1921.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods are left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, June 28th, 1921. [1121]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

"DILWARA"

Arrived Hongkong, on June 28th, 1921.
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From MARSEILLES ex.s.s. "DONGOLA".
From Persian Gulf ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, June 27th, 1921. [1115]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamer, "DILWARA," Captain Babb, carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this Port on or about SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 2 P.M., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, June 27th, 1921. [1109]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 1 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1921. Hongkong, June 27th, 1921. [1111]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be OPEN for payment of Liquor duties only from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1921. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely Closed on that day.

N. L. SMITH,
Superintendent, Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, June 27th, 1921. [1112]

G. R.

NOTICE.

THE owners of TRUCKS, TROLLEYS, CARS and VANS are hereby notified that their VEHICLE LICENCES are due for RENEWAL on 1st July 1921.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, June 21st, 1921. [1098]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 8143 in this Company standing in the names of RHODRICK MCNEIL CAMPBELL and HENRY MORRIS of Shanghai, China, has been LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921. [1087]

G. R.

NOTICE.

SALE by tender of W. D. Vesel "HERCULES"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named vessel with Engines and Boilers and various spare stores. Tender forms will be issued on application to the undersigned.

Tender forms to reach the Ordnance Office, not later than 12 Noon, July 1st, 1921. The vessel is now lying at R.A.S.C. Pier and can be viewed on production of form of tender to the Officer in charge Transport, R.A.S.C.

Particulars of the vessel are:—
Steam vessel.
Length ... 85 feet.
Beam ... 17 " 2 inches.
Depth ... 10 " 3 "
Displacement Tonnage ... 170.
Horse Power ... 350.
Knots ... 10.
Working pressure per sq. in. 150 lbs.
Engines by Cox & Co. Palmouth.
Vessel built at Palmouth.
Construction of vessel. Wood up to water line, iron plated above.

Approximate carrying capacity:—
25 Tons or 100 Passengers.
E. G. SPINKS, Captain,
Ordnance Officer.

R.A.O.C. Depot,
Queen's Road East. [1048]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENARY"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd July, 1921, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on 2nd July, 1921, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.
Hongkong, June 26th, 1921. [1106]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"FOUKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st July, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers.
Hongkong, June 26th, 1921. [1103]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
BORN, OK, KY, LM, LN, LR, LU,
LW, MA, ME, MF, MO.

FOR SALE.—Well-built BUNGALOW situated at BACAPPOON ROAD. For full particulars apply to Box MF, c/o Daily Press Office. [85]

PURE LOTUS HONEY. A tried and infallible remedy for all Eye-Diseases, Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife, no harm, no pain. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 3 per dram. Particulars on request "SRI" WORKS, Red Lion Square, Calcutta, India. (H) [894]

WANTED.

By Englishman, with small family, SMALL HOUSE or FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, any time between now and the end of October. \$50.00 paid to anyone giving such information as will lead to a house being procured.
Apply—
Box No. 1113,
Care of Daily Press Office. [1113]

WANTED.

FROM November, FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak.
Apply—
Box 1105,
Care of Daily Press Office. [1105]

FOR SALE

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO Made by F. Dornier. The property of Mrs. G. E. Marley. Can be seen by appointment at the University. Also an Arminster carpet 13' 6" x 10' 0". Offers invited.
Apply—
Box 1114,
Care of Daily Press Office. [1114]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy. Reading and Writing Room, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church. Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories. Motor Launch "Dayspring" [83]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUST RECEIVED

GRUYERE CHEESE...\$1.30 per lb.
EDAM " " \$3.50 " ball.
HADDOKS " " 0.70 " lb.
KIPPERS " " 0.60 " "

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & CO.

STORAGE CO. LTD.

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used and unused.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Singles, Sets, Packets, Bags

and on approval Books.

FOR COLLECTIONS.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Societies, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 820. [58]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Almeida Street, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

MONDAYS:—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

WEDNESDAYS:—

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FRIDAYS:—

EXCELLENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

[72]

INTIMATION

IDEAL BEVERAGES

Watson's DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

Watson's

PYERIS

Sparkling Mineral Table Water.

Healthful and refreshing.

Blends excellently with

Whisky.

Watson's

STONE GINGER BEER

An ideal beverage for tennis and

bathing parties. Prepared by

a process of partial fermentation

which gives it the

distinctive flavour which is

so pleasing to the palate.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 438.

DEATH.

HINTON.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on June 21st, FREDERICK JOHN HINTON, aged 45 years.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C. Leveque Opposite: 181, Finlay Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 29th, 1921

THE WAR OF THE TWO KWANGS.

THERE has been much jubilation at Canton over the capture of Wuchow by the Cantonese Army. Happily it was a capture without the sacrifice of many lives or the destruction of property in the city itself. According to a correspondent of the China Mail, the city was evacuated by the Kwangsi troops upon advice tendered by Mr. SLY, the British Vice-Consul at Canton, and the Commanders of the British gunboat Taranulua and the American gunboat Panpanga. The forts on the south bank of the river had been captured by the advancing Cantonese Army and the city of Wuchow apparently lay at their mercy. The Cantonese entered into occupation, and prompt measures were taken to assure all peaceful inhabitants of protection and security.

The objects of the campaign, so far as the Cantonese Army is concerned, were set forth in a lengthy proclamation by General CHEN CHING-MING, Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese Army, before leaving for the battlefield. It recites that the Kwangsi Army on the 14th inst., without provocation, invaded Kwangtung territory at Lingshan, and on the 17th at Lienkiang and Lien Chow, and says it is evident that the Kwangsi Militarists cannot remain content unless they are forcing the people of the two provinces to suffer the ravages of unnecessary war. The proclamation recalls the occupation of the province of Kwangtung by the Kwangsi armies in 1916 and speaks of the corruption of the Kwangsi officials, the atrocities committed by their troops, and the untold hardships suffered by the people "when the province was overrun by these militarists" and their hordes of disorderly troops.

After the recital of the successful efforts of the Cantonese Army to drive them from the province, the proclamation says: "Although, for the sake of our province, we are willing to forget the misdeeds committed by these Kwangsi militarists in the past, we will never allow our province to fall into the hands of these invaders again, and be ruthlessly plundered and devastated. For the sake of our country, when the system of provincial federation is progressing rapidly, we cannot bear to have its progress threatened by a few unscrupulous militarists whose ambition is personal gain. They are not only endangering the existence of the province, but they are also a menace to the peace, progress and prosperity of the country."

The proclamation speaks of appeals having been twice made by the peaceful inhabitants of Kwangsi for the assistance of the Cantonese Army to release them from the iron heels of the oppressors. "Hence," says the Commander-in-Chief, "in the present campaign against these invaders of our province, we are also saving the people of Kwangsi who are our neighbours. These militarists are our common enemy, and nothing but their downfall will hasten peace and assure the existence of Democracy in the country."

We have not the advantage of being able to compare with this any proclamation on the other side, nor are we in possession of sufficient information to judge how long this campaign is likely to last. Evidently the forces engaged are larger and if the object of the Cantonese Commander is to accomplish the downfall of the "militarists" who are a constant menace to the Canton Government, then it will presumably be a long campaign, and the downfall of Lu Yung Tsu and his "gang," as the Cantonese proclamation calls them, is hardly likely to be accomplished until the whole province of Kwangsi has been overrun. From the Kwangsi point of view this is a war to bring the province of Kwangtung once more under the wings of the Government at Peking, and one cannot suppose such an attempt would be made unless Lu Yung Tsu had under his direction a force which he judged to be quite equal to the task. To what extent, if any, he is being assisted by the Peking authorities with troops from any other part of the country is one of those "military secrets" which are being carefully guarded. All that can at present be said is that there is nothing to indicate that with the fall of Wuchow the downfall of the Kwangsi Army has been accomplished, and we must wait for news of the further development of the campaign.

Among the passengers who arrived by the China Mail steamer "Vie," yesterday, were Mr. J. F. Marias, General Agent of the United States Shipping Board at Manila, who was returning after a business tour of Northern China.

Last week there were 19 cases of plague, 10 imported and 9 patients died. Three died from small-pox, two from enteric fever, two from cerebro-spinal fever, and three from influenza. One non-fatal case of diphtheria, Portuguese, was also reported.

The second Night Fete of the Victoria Recreation Club is to be held to-night, at 9 o'clock. An excellent programme of sports is to be presented, and the success of the fete, judging by the elaborate arrangements made for the entertainment of the visitors, is assured.—ADVT.

Referring to the petition to the House of Commons for a more popular form of representation on the Legislative Council of Hongkong which is being drafted the J.C. Daily News remarks: "If perseverance must ultimately win Hongkong will get the Government it demands—sooner or later."

In connection with the proposed aerial flight to be executed in October between Kyushu and Shanghai, the distance being 600 miles, for which the Imperial Aero-Society of Japan offers ¥50,000 as a prize, Colonel Tokunaga of the Society is now making arrangements in Shanghai regarding the landing ground, etc.

According to the Chinese Press, there are 40,000 Chinese in Shanghai employed as "boys" in foreign offices and residences, and the high cost of living has set them thinking on the subject of organization with a view to obtaining higher wages. An effort is being made to form a Union, and already some 8,000 members are said to have been enrolled.

A great many of the older residents of Singapore, says the Straits Times, will have learned with keen regret the death of Mr. J. O. Anthonisz, who retired from the Government Service in 1914 after a brilliant career in many important appointments, the chief of these being that of the Colony's Treasurer. We believe that Mr. Anthonisz had recently suffered from the effects of an accident in London when he was knocked down by a motor car.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying in the House of Commons, on May 19th, to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, said his Majesty's Government had learned that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had been elected President of the Chinese Republic by the old Parliament, which did not recognise the existing Government at Peking. There was no information that he had been recognised by any foreign Power.

It will be seen from an advertisement on another page that the H. R. Waring Co. is returning to the Colony from a successful tour in the North and is occupying the Theatre Royal for a week, commencing on Saturday when it plays the popular "Trilby." The public has such pleasurable recollections of the Company's earlier visit to the Colony that we do not doubt that the return visit will prove highly successful.

The death occurred in Shanghai last week of Mr. Frederick John Hinton, managing director and secretary of Messrs. S. Montrie & Co., Ltd. It is an especially sad feature of Mr. Hinton's death at the comparatively early age of 45 that just about ten days previously Mrs. Hinton died after having given birth a few weeks earlier to a daughter. Mr. Hinton had been a resident of Shanghai for about a dozen years and succeeded another member of his family, Mr. J. H. Hinton, as managing director and secretary of the firm.

A Chinese youth, charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with begging yesterday, said that his home in Tze-wu was burned down by Kwangsi troops on their retreat from Canton, as General Chan King-ming's soldiers entered the city. He was able to scrape together just enough money to come to Hongkong. He could not find employment here and was compelled to beg to keep himself from starvation. The Magistrate remanded the case in order that the defendant might be referred to the S.C.A. and to see if the Tung Wah Hospital committee could do anything to help him.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs at Changsha (Mr. W. Andrew) in his report for the year 1920, just received, remarks: "The boycott movement against the importations of Japanese goods was as persistent as ever throughout the year. The native retailers of Japanese wares have lost heavily, for these goods simply remain on their hands, as there is no possible chance of selling them. Notwithstanding that an official communication is said to have been received by the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the effect that trade with Japan is allowed under treaty and that it is directly opposed to international courtesy to call Japanese 'enemy' goods, so that the boycott should of necessity close, there are no visible signs of any abatement of the movement."

A new summer resort in Japan, said to have the advantages of Karuizawa and Hakone combined, is to be opened this summer by a group of several foreign residents of Japan. These foreigners, practically all of them missionaries, have formed the Nojiri Lake Association and purchased the site for the resort on Lake Nojiri, in Shizuoka, Nagano-ken, about nine hours north-west of Tokyo on the Naeston line. Its promoters claim for it, in addition to the cool, bracing air of Karuizawa, a fine lake for bathing, fishing and boating, plenty of scenery and plenty of mountains for the most ardent climber. The railway station for the new resort is Kashiwabara, about four hours beyond Karuizawa on the line out of Utsunomiya station. The lake is about two miles from the railway station.

Reports are stated to have reached Peking to the effect that Japan is prepared to offer Korea autonomy, or the semblance of it, under a restored Korean monarchy.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
MINERS' STRIKE.
OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, June 28th.
It is officially announced that the coal strike has been settled.

EARLIER CABLES.
NO PROMISE OF SUBSIDY.

LONDON, June 27th.
At the opening of the coal conference at the Board of Trade today, the Premier merely counselled the parties to settle the deadlock once and for all. The Miners' Executive was disappointed that the Premier did not promise a renewal of the offer of ten millions subsidy.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, said that if the question of a subsidy arose in the course of the negotiations he would submit the matter to the Commons, while hoping that the Commons would not fetter the discretion of the negotiators.

CABINET TO BE CONSULTED.

LATER.
The coal conference has adjourned to enable the Premier to consult the Cabinet in regard to a subvention.

COAL IMPORTS FROM ABROAD.

LATER.
In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Bridgeman stated that since April 1st, thousands of tons of coal had been imported, these being 335,000 from the United States; 430,000 from France; 495,000 from Belgium, including 190,000 known to be of German origin.

WORK TO BE RESUMED.

LONDON, June 27th.
The coal owners and miners have provisionally agreed upon the resumption of work on July 4th, subject to an agreement with the Government on the question of the financial subvention of the industry.

LATEST CABLES.

DEMPESEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT
STRICTLY ACCORDING TO LAW.

TRANTON (NEW JERSEY), June 28th.
Interviewed with regard to Mr. Howard's intention to seek an injunction to stop the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, the Governor, Mr. Edwards, said that Mr. Howard would be wasting time as the fight would be conducted strictly according to the law.

EARLIER CABLES.

SPECIAL FLAT PURSE PROPOSAL.
New York, June 27th.
Tex Rickard, the promoter of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, announces that a special flat purse of half a million dollars will be put up for the fight instead of each boxer receiving a percentage of the receipts. Dempsey will receive \$200,000 win or lose, and Carpentier \$200,000 win or lose.

LEGAL OBJECTION.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 27th.
Mr. Clinto Howard, the Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, announces that he will seek an injunction and endeavour to prevent the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, on the ground that it is a prize fight and not a boxing contest such as the law of New Jersey permits.

BOTH MEN CONFIDENT.

New York, June 24th.
Gus Wilson, Carpentier's trainer, has said that Carpentier is most optimistic that he will win the championship. Kearns, Dempsey's manager, says that the champion was never in better condition. Experts are of the opinion that Dempsey is showing less speed and less buffy punches than earlier, but Kearns says he has instructed Dempsey to take things easy.

LEWIS DEFEATS BLOOM.
FIELD.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT.

LONDON, June 28th.
At Holland Park Hall, in the West of London, last night, the twenty-round middleweight championship of Great Britain contest for the Lonsdale belt resulted in Kid Lewis (Aldgate) outpointing Jack Bloomfield (Islington).

Lewis won the Lonsdale featherweight belt, and then, during a lengthy tour of Australia and America, put on weight. Returning to the Old Country he twice defeated the welterweight champion, Sgt. Busham, after stirring encounters, and has now gone on into the middleweight division.

LATEST CABLES.

IMPERIAL CABINET.
CONFIDENTIAL EXPOSITION BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, June 28th.
Yesterday's Premier's Conference was marked by a long and confidential exposition by Mr. Lloyd George, followed by a discussion in which most of the Dominion representatives participated.

TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT.

LONDON, June 28th.
The discussion on foreign policy was continued at the Premier's Conference during yesterday's one hour sitting. Secrecy of proceedings is still observed, but the *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent states that two schools of thought have developed in the Conference; one holds that European, or at least Middle Eastern affairs, should be kept in a separate compartment, for which Great Britain solely should be responsible. The Dominions should not seek information and waive their rights to influence decisions referring to them.

Elsewhere the Dominions should be consulted and should be entitled to the fullest information as regards policy in an area immediately adjacent to them. Thus, Canada should be recognised to be specially interested in the United States, and South Africa as regards African matters.

This proposal is considerably supported, but is opposed by a more Conservative school, who regard the compartmental idea as impracticable and unwise. It is understood that Ministers from the same country hold different views.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, June 27th.
In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Chamberlain said that it was undesirable to make a further statement on the question of an Anglo-American conference for the limitation of armaments. The whole question was being considered by the Imperial Conference in London.

LEAGUE MANDATES.

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES.

LONDON, June 27th.
In the House of Commons the question of America's interest in mandates was raised at question time. Mr. Harmsworth announced that a letter had just been received from the President of the Council of the League suggesting that, in view of the intimation of the United States Government that they were unable to accept any decision reached on this question without their approval, the Powers concerned should try to their utmost to reach a solution of the points under discussion between them and the United States, so as to enable the Council to settle the whole question of mandates before the next meeting of the Assembly.

Mr. Harmsworth added that his Majesty's Government would consider the best means of giving effect to the suggestion.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

HOBBS TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, June 27th.
The following have been invited to play at Leeds in the third Test Match: Tennyson (Captain), J. C. White, Douglas, Hobbs, Hearne, Woolley, and Mead. Jupp and Hallows have been requested to be present.

AUSTRALIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, June 27th.
At Nottingham before eight thousand people in sunny weather, the Australians on an easy wicket made 875 (Hendry 51). Hardstaff took 5 wickets for 133. Notch were all out for 88. Gregory took 4 for 23, McDonald 3 for 24, and Mailey 2 for 1. Following on, Notch were all out for 100 (Carr 31). Gregory took 2 for 30 and Mailey 4 for 38. The Australians, whose batting was perfect, won by an innings and 517 runs.

FIXTURE DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

LONDON, June 27th.
The Australians have agreed that the match with Yorkshire shall be a three-day fixture, but stumps are to be drawn at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the third day.

OTHER MATCHES.

Kent beat Leicestershire by seven wickets. Worcester beat Derby by six wickets.

MARY PICKFORD'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Reno (Nev.), June 27th.
The divorce suit by Mary Pickford against Owen Moore will stand, as the result of the District Judge quashing a summons concerning the same.

CRISIS IN HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, June 27th.
In view of the political situation, the Queen's visit to the Norwegian fjords in early July has been provisionally postponed.

LATEST CABLES.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.
TURKISH NATIONALISTS AND YOUNG TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28th.
It appears that the report of the Turkish capture of Ismidt is at least premature. The Kemalists attacked the port, while the Greeks were withdrawing their troops preparatory to relieving them. The Greeks again landed some troops and restored the situation.

A severe struggle is proceeding in Angora between the Nationalists and the agents of the Committee of Union and Progress acting on the instigation of Enver Pasha, who is supported by Bolsheviks. The Nationalists are anxious to arrive at a satisfactory agreement with the Allies securing the withdrawal of the Greeks from Smyrna, in order to enable them to devote attention to the menace of the Bolsheviks, who are strongly concentrated round Kars and are threatening Erzerum.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE TWO VERSIONS.

PARIS, June 27th.
A message from Constantinople states that the Greeks were defeated at Adahazar, and were obliged to fall back upon Ismidt, which the Turks are reported to have occupied. A British warship has rescued a number of Allied nationals.

An Athens *communiqué* admits two hundred Greek casualties as the result of a strong enemy attack in the Nicomedia region, and says that a Greek detachment was temporarily in a critical position, but declares that reinforcements were sent and the enemy repulsed everywhere with heavy loss.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSO-ASIATIC CONSOLIDATED.
DATED.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

LONDON, June 28th.
The first annual report of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated shows a debit balance of 47,862 sterling (£) carried forward, and mentions claims for 56 millions sterling against the Russian Soviet authorities filed with the Foreign Office. Negotiations are being continued for the return of the company's properties, which the Soviet confiscated.

EARLIER CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MR. BEDFORD'S VIEWS ON ARMAMENT RESTRICTION.

LONDON, June 27th.
The Conference of the International Chamber of Commerce was opened today in London, and was attended by, among others, 75 delegates representing 1,500 trade organizations of the United States.

Lord Birkenhead, addressing the Conference, expressed the belief that it would be able to render greater services in restoring trade than any other body. They had in American participation an advantage not possessed even by the League of Nations. It was useless to ostracize any nation from their discussions.

Mr. Bedford, Chairman of the Standard Oil Company, said that American business men were eager to help in reconstructing the world, but unproductive expenditure on the part of Governments must end. All mankind was longing for a limitation of armaments, and the realization of this ideal was the duty of the world's statesmen.

REPATRIATION OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

COST ESTIMATED AT FR. 250,000,000.

GENEVA, June 27th.
The Council of the League of Nations has decided to create a High Commissioner to deal with the repatriation of distribution of Russian refugees in foreign countries, who are estimated to number two millions, including a hundred thousand of General Wrangel's troops. The sum of Fr. 250,000,000 is required to establish the Commissioner, and the Governments concerned will be invited to find the money. They will be asked to examine how far certain deposits in banks in their respective countries may be utilised.

SITUATION IN SYRIA.

PARIS, June 28th (delayed).
A Damascus message states that the Christian and Moslem populations gave General Gouraud the French High Commissioner the warmest welcome. The authorities and the religious heads extended formal thanks for the unexampled tranquillity and increasing prosperity that Damascus is now enjoying. —Havas.

UPPER SILESIAN OUTLOOK.

ANGLO-FRENCH PROTEST.

PARIS, June 28th (delayed).
The French and British Ambassadors at Berlin have protested to the German Government against the general commanding the German troops in Upper Silesia refusing to recall the troops from the occupied area. —Havas.

MARSHAL FOCH TO VISIT AMERICA.

PARIS, June 27th.
In response to the invitation of the American Legion, Marshal Foch will shortly make a lengthy visit to the United States.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
A CHINESE AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.
PEKING TO TSINANFU.

PEKING, June 28th.
The Chinese Post Office announces the opening of an aerial mail service, beginning on July 1st, between Peking and Tsinanfu.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

PARIS, June 22nd (delayed).
The Japanese Crown Prince visited the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. —Havas.

CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, June 27th.
A letter has been published, signed by Sir John Jordan, Sir Charles Addis, and Mr. Nelson-Batten, thanking contributors to the China Famine Relief Fund, which closes on the 30th inst. Up to the present a sum of £24,000 has been transmitted to the United Relief Committee at Peking. Other organisations, including the Baptist Mission, the Salvation Army, and Bishop White's Fund bring the total to over £40,000 from Britain to China.

CABLE DELAYS.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, June 27th.
In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Pike Pease said there had been an improvement in the last few days in the Eastern Telegraph transmissions to India and the Far East, and immediately the work of renewal of certain sections of cables in the Red Sea was completed (probably within a fortnight) he hoped that the present exceptional delays would cease.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SUCCESS OF SPANISH COMPETITOR.

LONDON, June 27th.
Hopes of bringing back to Great Britain the world's lawn tennis championship disappeared with the defeat in the Wimbledon tournament of Major Kingscott by the Spaniard, Alonzo, by 6-1, 6-3, 2-6, and 6-2.

The other semi-finalists are the South African, Morton, Shimidzu, and the American, Hunter.

TEXTILE TRADE DISPUTE.

TERMS OF THE COMPROMISE.

LONDON, June 27th.
The industrial cloud affecting a quarter of a million workers that has for some time been overhanging the woollen and textiles trade has ended in an agreement between the employers and operatives involving a 16 per cent. reduction in wages, as compared with the owners' original suggestion of 25 per cent.

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

ROME, June 27th.
The Cabinet has resigned, following the Chamber passing a vote of confidence by a narrow majority—namely, 224 to 200.

CANTON LABOUR UNREST.

BETTER CONDITIONS AND HIGHER WAGES.

A report from Canton on this subject says:—The mechanics have succeeded in getting their employers to recognise that nine hours shall constitute a day's labour; that they shall be fully paid on the eight principal holidays of the year, although no work is required; that they shall have from 20 to 50 per cent. increase on their wages; and that they shall be given double pay when being required to work in the evenings. The tea-guilds' workmen are now asking for higher wages and shorter hours as well as better conditions, but their employers have so far failed to see the justice of their demands.

N.Y.K. PURCHASE "NEW DOCK" AT SHANGHAI.

An important shipping land deal has just been concluded between the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, under which the latter Company has purchased the Pootung property of the Dock Co. known as the New Dock, situated almost directly opposite the New Dock and Engineering Co.'s premises in Yangtzepoo. The New Dock property covers an area of approximately 79 mow and has a very valuable water frontage of 1,696 feet. The purchase price has not yet been disclosed. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha are to utilise their latest acquisition as wharves and godowns which will necessitate the filling in of the present dock. Work is to be placed in hand as soon as possible and it is expected to have the accommodation in readiness in about six months' time. The new wharves will be given over mainly to the N.Y.K.'s cargo steamers. —Shanghai Mercury.

CHINESE COMPANIES AND THEIR ACCOUNTS.

WHAT IS MEANT BY KEEPING ACCOUNTS IN ENGLISH?
IMPORTANT JUDGMENT AT SINGAPORE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Barrett-Lennard delivered a few days ago, the following important judgments involving the position of Fire Insurance Companies of non-British peoples in an appeal of Mr. Wong Tat Yung, upholding the appeal, and remitting the fine imposed by Mr. Langham Carter, first magistrate:—

Wong Tat Yung, a manager of the Hung On Insurance Company (incorporated in Hongkong), was convicted by the First Magistrate, under the authority of section 14 of the Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1917, of a breach of sub-section 2 of section 3 of that Ordinance. The sub-section in question is in the following form:—"No company which does not keep its accounts in the English language shall, without the permission of the Governor-in-Council, carry on business within the Colony."

The charge laid before Mr. Langham Carter was that the insurance company did not keep its accounts in English and yet carried on business in Singapore throughout the year 1918 without the permission referred to. If that charge were well founded, the liability of Mr. Wong Tat Yung under section 14 of the Ordinance is apparently admitted, but I must not be treated as having expressed any opinion upon this point. Mr. Wong Tat Yung has appealed to this court on the ground that the accounts were kept as by law required, and I propose to determine whether this is correct or incorrect. In order to sustain the charge, the Registrar of Companies produced three balance-sheets and directors' reports. Looking at the restricted character of the charge it is clear that only one of these documents, namely, that relating to the year 1918, was relevant and admissible. The balance sheet and report in question contains a paragraph which, it is asserted, completely justified the conviction. It is the only justification suggested. The paragraph is as follows:—"We beg to report that we have audited the foregoing balance sheet with the translated books and vouchers of the Heung On Insurance Co., Ltd., in Hongkong, and compared it with the translated branch balance sheets produced for our inspection. Balances due to head office, as shown by a few cases, agree with the branch accounts in the head office books, and these differences have been branch suspense account."

Notwithstanding the respect which is due to the decisions of the first magistrate, I am wholly unable to understand how the paragraph quoted discloses any contravention of sub-section two of section three of the Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance. To suppose, as the magistrate has supposed, that every fire insurance company, whether British or not must originally make all its book-entries in the English language is to impute to our legislators a condition of mind inconsistent with the tradition, namely, the wish to ban the discretion of the executive a large volume of useful business which but for such a ban might be carried on as well by the King's subjects as by others. The first magistrate's decision involves the proposition that, if a fire insurance company carries on business here and also in such widely separated countries as Lower Canada, India, China or Japan, it must, in the absence of the statutory license, employ all its office persons able to keep accounts in English. It is obvious that no such notion ever entered the mind of British legislators. The object, and the only object, of sub-section two of section three of the enactment under consideration is to enable policy-holders, or rather the Registrar of Companies as a guardian of commercial morality, to ascertain from accounts in English the real position of the insurers. That object is attained by the furnishing of true translations of books and vouchers, which, no doubt, is what the Heung On Insurance Co., Ltd., has done.

CONVICTION QUASHED.
It is said, however, that the sub-section so plainly points to the making originally of all entries in English that the court is bound to attribute this intention to the legislators. In my opinion the canon of construction laid down in *Stradling v. Morgan* (Flour 2005) may be invoked with regard to the contention in question. From which cases it appears that the sagacious of the law heretofore have construed statutes quite contrary to the letter in some appearance, and those statutes which comprehend all things in the letter, they have expounded to extend but to some things, and those which generally prohibit all things from doing such an act, they have interpreted to permit some people to do it, and those which include every person in the letter they have adjudged to reach to some persons only, which expositions have always been founded on the intent of the Legislature, which they have collected sometimes by considering the cause and necessity of making the Act, sometimes by comparing one part of the Act with another, and sometimes by comparing one part of the Act with another, and sometimes by foreign circumstances. So that they have ever been guided by the intent of the Legislature, which they have always taken according to that which is consonant to reason, to that which is consonant to the cause and good direction. Neither the cause nor necessity for the Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance, nor a comparison of the various sections, nor a consideration of Imperial policy, drives me to the conclusion that the local Legislature intended to exclude business by a nominal enforcing of the English language upon all the reluctant employers, in

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ASIA BANKING CORPORATION.

SUCCESSFUL BANK NOTE ISSUE IN HUNAN.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs at Changsha in his annual report for the year 1920 writes:—

"With reference to the opening of a branch of the Asia Banking Corporation at this port (vide Changsha Trade Report for 1919), it is pleasing to be able to record the following satisfactory remarks on the working of this bank, courteously supplied by the present acting manager:—"The Asia Banking Corporation closed its first full year on the 31st December 1920, and, although economic and business conditions were badly upset by the actions of the militarists, on the whole they have had a very successful year. They were the only bank remaining open during the military activities between the North and South which led to the evacuation of the Northern General, Chang Ching-yao from Hunan. In July began the issuance of their bank notes; and by the end of the year (1920) they had issued, approximately, notes to the value of \$25,000. These notes were welcomed by the business people of Hunan, as they were the first stable paper currency to be introduced in this province. They are known as the silver dollar notes, because of the fact that one clean silver dollar local currency can be obtained for the bank on presentation of each dollar note. Deposits at the close of business, 31st December, 1920, reached the three-quarter million mark, and practically all the clean silver dollars in Changsha and vicinity are deposited with this bank. We look forward to an improvement in political and economic conditions during the next year."

A TLS. 100,000 SLANDER ACTION.

SEQUEL TO CHINA MERCHANTS' MEETING.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. a few weeks ago, the proceedings terminated in an uproar. There was a proposal to alter the regulations of the company to admit of the appointment of a general manager, either in place of directors or in addition thereto, and when it came to voting on the subject a violent scramble took place round the ballot boxes into which votes were being cast. The boxes were in considerable danger of being smashed, and before the end of the meeting an accusation was made against Mr. Fu Shao-chen, manager of the Commercial Bank of China and a director of the company, of having stolen one of the boxes. It is now learned, says the *N.C. Daily News*, that Mr. Fu has raised an action in the French Mixed Court claiming T. 100,000 for alleged slander in connection with this accusation against Mr. Sung Teh-chu, comrade of one of the C.M.S. steamers, on the ground that the latter made the allegation in question. In view of the very great attention lately paid to the affairs of the China Merchants' Co. this action is likely to arouse considerable interest.

In the meantime another action has been raised in the International Mixed Court with reference to the new directors elected at the meeting in question. The plaintiff in this is Mr. Ching Yung-ling, and it is understood that he has obtained the Court's interim judgment that pending trial of the suit the former directors shall continue to function. The action is understood to be based upon the allegation that the method of voting was incorrect and that the new directors have not been legally elected.

As a rule, the game of life is worth playing, but the struggle is the prize.—Dean Inge.

I am not a spiritualist, but I believe that the great force can ever die.—Sir Walter Runciman.

foreign countries of Fire Insurance Companies who wish to have an office here. This conclusion relieves the duty of considering whether Mr. Wong Tat Yung was "an English party" to the acts done outside the limits of our jurisdiction, and as stated in the opening part of this judgment, I pass no opinion upon the point. The conviction must be quashed and the fine repaid.

TWO MATTERS REMAIN.

Two matters remain to be noticed. The first is that the Registrar of Companies not only gave evidence but conducted the case before the first magistrate. This is not in harmony with English practice nor with Section 120 of the Courts Ordinance, 1917. In theory of law the King, and not the Registrar of Companies, is injuriously affected by a breach of the provisions set out in the Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1917. The proper person to conduct the case against Mr. Wong Tat Yung was one of the Law Officers or a Deputy Public Prosecutor or an advocate in private practice. The second matter is that the Registrar of Companies asked the magistrate to impose a "severe penalty." Such a request may be perfectly consistent with the usages of France and other countries whose magisterial independence is not, perhaps, so highly valued as among us. But in the eyes of practicing English lawyers any demand for the most severe sentence. An advocate or complainant has a perfect right to draw the attention of the court to circumstances which tend to aggravate an offence or render it particularly dangerous, but he is never allowed to say that an exemplary or severe punishment is proper. I hope that I shall not again read any record of a similar or analogous request.—*Strait Times*.

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FRIDAY, July 8th.	"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE"
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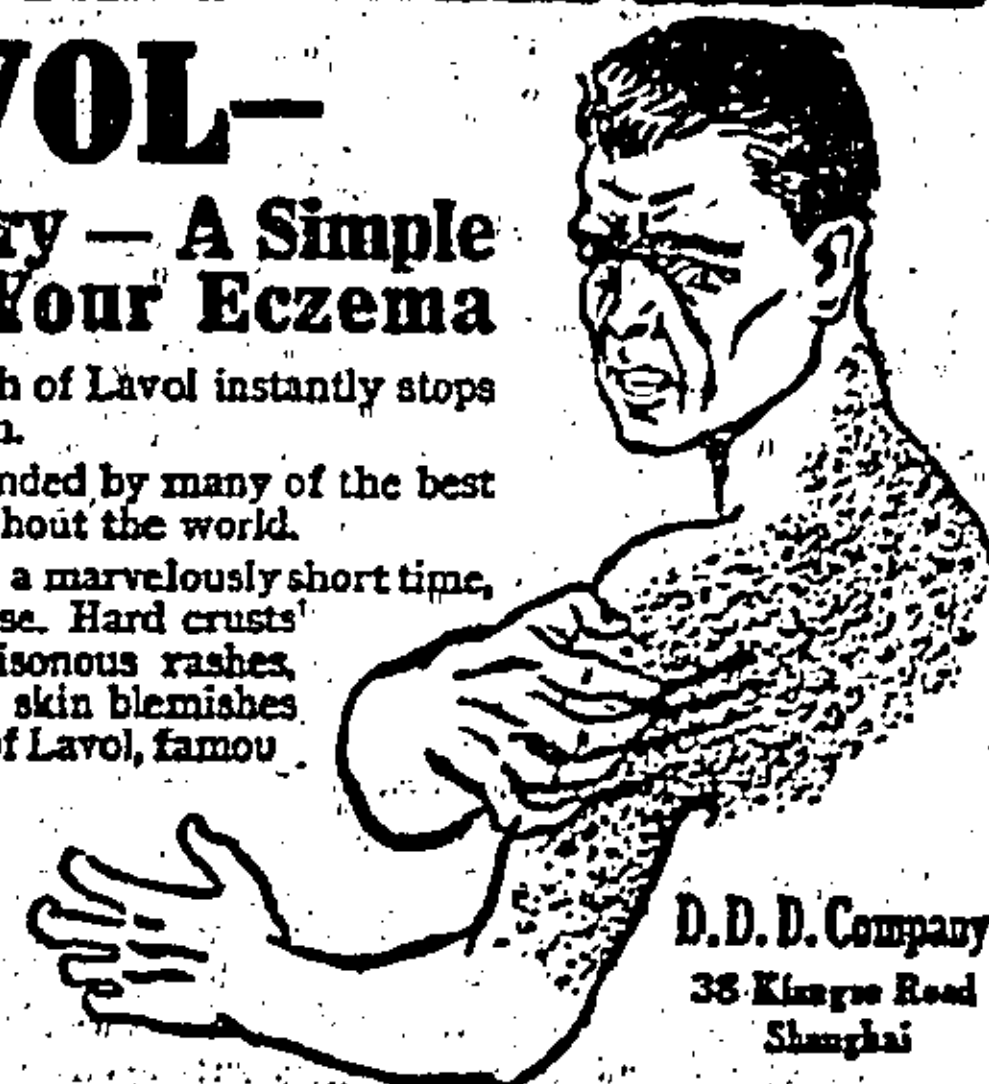
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PROBLEMS OF THE CHURCH.

THE LAW OF "DIVORCE."

WOMEN AND THE MINISTRY.

The London Diocesan Conference opened, on May 23rd, at the Church House, Westminster, under the presidency of the Bishop of London.

In his presidential address the Bishop of London, referring to the present unrest, said there was, he was convinced, only one solution—to come back to Christ. Whether the problem was Ireland, Europe, or industrial, the real office of the Church was to preach the gospel of the Spirit of Christ; and he appealed to all to seek Divine assistance.

He was not yet converted to the desirability of the unpaid deacon with a red tie. He could not at present see that it was good to have innumerable deacons ordained and going about in their ordinary attire. There must be no yielding to the temptation to get the ministry on the cheap. In these strenuous times there was the great danger of considering the Sunday duty the only duty which mattered; whereas what in reality mattered most was what was done on week-days. Whenever he asked for time off his old vicar used to say: "We can always spare you on Sunday. (Laughter.) It is on week-days we cannot spare you." Were they quite sure that laymen wished to receive the Holy Communion on Sunday from a brother-layman whom they would meet at business in the City on Monday? And with the exception of administering the Sacrament there was nothing which it was suggested that the unpaid deacon should do which the lay reader could not now do.

In regard to the ministrations of women, he was in terrible disgrace, and many women who used to believe in him no longer did so. (Laughter.) By all means let women give their addresses from the chancel steps. That was, he believed, as far as public opinion in the Church was prepared to go. For women to speak at all was a tremendous change in Catholic custom, and they could not expect the whole thing to be changed in a few years. It was still his opinion that the great mass of women in England were opposed to other women hating mixed congregations in church. (Hear, hear.)

The diocese of London had been carried on on the principle of the indissolubility of marriage, and they did not marry anyone who had a husband or wife living. This question of the indissolubility of the marriage tie was one of the most difficult questions with which they were faced. A great many people had been puzzled by the action of the bishops, and particularly of the archbishops, in the House of Commons. When the bills relating to the law of divorce were before the House of Lords the archbishops led the bishops into the lobby against any proposed additions to the grounds for divorce, but what the archbishops did not oppose was an extension of the grounds for nullity. As soon as the bill was changed, and an extension of the grounds for nullity was altered to an extension of the grounds for divorce, they opposed the bill. (Hear, hear.) The storm centre was the question of the innocent party, and he was told there was a growing feeling of rebellion against the principle which had been carried on in the diocese, and that some of the clergy felt that an innocent party should be allowed to be married in the church. Quite true, there were two sides to the question; but in spite of all he had read he still believed they were right in following their present policy. There was so much collusion that heaven alone knew who was the innocent party.

He had been asked why he was leaving his own flesh and blood in order to travel for five weeks throughout the country. His reason was that he found the Church almost powerless on the question of drink, and its rescue and preventive work was beyond contempt. He honoured the Salvation Army, but if the Church had done its work there would be no need for the Salvation Army. It was because he felt that on these two questions the Church of England was largely asleep that he intended to go through the country.

MINISTRATION OF WOMEN.

The Rev. C. J. Sharp, vicar of St. Mary's, Ealing, moved:

That this conference agrees with the decisions of the Lambeth Conference of Bishops relating to the position of women in the councils and ministrations of the Church.

The majority of bishops, he said, came to the conclusion that there should be an order of deaconesses, and they agreed unanimously that other women besides deaconesses should be allowed to speak in churches. That was highly sensible.

When the Rev. G. W. Hudson Shaw, rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, mounted the platform to second the motion a member of the conference rose and asked, "My lord, did this clergyman disobey your direction last Good Friday, and, if so, I wish to move that he be not heard." The interruption was received with loud and prolonged cheers. After some moments the bishop rose and said, "I should like to make a personal appeal that he should be heard."

Mr. Shaw was at once given a hearing, and stated that he had not disobeyed any order of his bishop. When the bishop inhibited him two years ago he obeyed. This year he had received no inhibition. The bishop expressed to him a strong desire that he should withdraw an invitation he had given to Miss Royden. It was rash, he knew, for him to second this motion, because he was looked upon as a rebel. During the thirty-six years that he had been in Holy Orders he had never disobeyed any order of his bishop. There were, however, rights of a humble as well as rights of bishops, and on Good Friday he stood on a lawful right.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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The Rev. Prebendary Boyd, vicar of St. Paul's, Wilton-place, moved an amendment:

That it is generally inexpedient and contrary to the interests of the Church that women should publicly minister in consecrated buildings.

The proposal that had been made would, he felt, create division in the Church, and would introduce a stronger feeling than that introduced by any theological opinion.

The Rev. Prebendary Thicknesse (Westminster), in seconding the amendment, said if this were granted to women it would be impossible to resist their claims to priesthood.

On a division the amendment was carried by 105 votes to 111, the announcement of the figures being received with cheers. The amendment was then put as a substantive motion and carried.

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SUWAYAMARU ... Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

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KATORI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Saturday, 3rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

KLEIST ... Friday, 6th Aug., at 11 a.m.

MISEIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

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Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.

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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 20th June.

TOTOJI MARU ... Thursday, 7th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU ... Monday, 11th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Sunday, 17th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Sunday, 2nd July.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th July.

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JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE IN LONDON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 19th.

PRINCE HIROHITO IN LONDON.

The Japanese Crown Prince was the central figure in one of the most brilliant City pageants seen in London for many years when he went to Guildhall as the guest of the City Fathers. The procession was preceded by the Life Guards in the full glory of steel cuirass and gold lace and waving plumes. Mounted on their black horses, this cavalcade was in itself enough to stimulate enthusiasm in the most jaded of Londoners, accustomed to seeing foreign visitors honoured and feted in the capital.

What appeals to the imagination of most people is the fact that the young Japanese Prince is the first prince of his house to venture outside his native country, and also that until our time the members of his house were considered divine. And it places the English mind that England is the first country selected for the honour of the presence of Prince Hirohito on his trip abroad to see the world; and naturally there is great eagerness to catch a glimpse of him.

Since the distinguished Japanese has been here flags and banners reminiscent of his country have been hung out in profusion on buildings along the main arteries of traffic, such as Fleet Street and the Strand, Oxford Street and Regent Street. As he goes about London the Prince is well received. He acknowledges the cheers of the populace with repeated salutes, although he never looks either to the right hand or the left, but fixes his gaze straight ahead, with an expression that is absolutely inscrutable. One longs to learn what he really thinks of it all. He speaks no English and very little French, so that an interpreter has to accompany him like a shadow.

IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

If one were to hazard a guess it might be said that the Japanese Crown Prince has so far discovered more to interest him in the British Museum than in all the receptions and banquets arranged in his honour. He spent a whole morning within the walls of the great building in Bloomsbury, inspecting ancient exhibits. Greek and Roman statuary appeared to fascinate him. He was also especially interested in the Japanese and Chinese prints in the Museum, including, in particular, the 12th Century portrait of Yoritomi, the first of the Shoguns, the military dictators who for a time usurped the powers, though not the place, of the Mikados.

He was also shown the oldest Chinese portrait known to be in existence. It is supposed to belong to the 14th Century, and illustrates in nine exquisite drawings "the Admonitions of the Instructress of the Palace to the Women of the Harem." One panel afforded Prince Hirohito undoubted pleasure. This was a picture of a woman throwing herself between the Emperor and a bear that seemed about to attack him.

THE IRISH RIDDLE.

There is a distinct element of farce in the way the Parliament for Southern Ireland has been elected. In a country notorious for many generations for electoral combats fought with the utmost keenness we have a whole House of Commons without a single ballot-paper being marked. Further, with only four exceptions, every one of the 128 members returned are solemnly pledged against taking the oath of allegiance to King George.

The question which is exercising the minds of the pundits is what will happen in the second week in July, the date of the opening of the Dublin Parliament, when the Viceroy is called upon to certify that only a mere handful of members have taken the oath. He will none the less be required to proceed by Order in Council to create a Crown Colony of 28 counties, including three in Ulster. But how, it is asked, will he deal with elected members who are in prison, or are "wanted" by the authorities, and are as the Irish saying is, "on the run?"

The four members who are willing to take the oath are the representatives of Dublin University. If no other elected candidates present themselves, these four "T.C.D." Members have it in their power to elect a Speaker, and for a time, at least, carry on as the Southern Parliament for Ireland. Again, the Speaker is entitled, if he likes, to command the attendance of Members who are for the time being in prison. What would happen in that case nobody has the courage to predict, but it is evident that there are some curious Parliamentary conundrums awaiting solution in the nightmare land of politics across the Irish Sea.

THE POLITICAL STRIKE.

An authority on coal-mining has called my attention this week to a point in connection with the working of the mines which I have not seen clearly stated in any of the innumerable articles printed on the subject of the coal strike. As is well-known and generally admitted, after five years of war and Government control of the trade, the setting of the mines on a paying footing was imperative. Decontrol of the mines, therefore, had to take place.

"But it is to be noted," said my authority, "that there are approximately 2,000 working pits in this country, and the average life of a pit is only 25 years. In normal times 2 per cent. of the pits are closed down every year, as exhausted, so that during the five years of control, approximately 10 per cent. of these pits should have been closed down. This means that there are at the moment 30 pits now being worked which are yielding the minimum amount of

coal, and are unprofitable to their owners, and to trade at large. In the ordinary course they would have been closed, but the men in their demand for a pool wish to preserve war conditions."

Applying this logically to the position of the mining industry, it will be seen that it is not an economic strike, but a political war. The miners' proposals involve a continuance of control as a step towards the nationalisation of the industry.

THE "WIRELESS" RAIDERS.

Sir Philip Gibbs, firmly installed in the editorial chair of the *Review of Reviews*, appears to love to make his readers' flesh creep by providing at least one weird article a month. In the current issue, however, he has a double dose of hair-raising contributions—one telling of what might have been in the Revolutionary field had the Triple Alliance not broken down on "direct action" some weeks ago; and the other article, predicts many and varied horrors due to aeroplanes controlled by "wireless" if and when we have another world war. Fortunately the "ifs" and "buts" are liberally sprinkled over the printed page, and it is, therefore, possible for timid folk still to sleep peacefully at night.

All the same, it is interesting to read that the aeroplane controlled by "wireless" has been perfected by our French friends to such an extent that a Government Commission of experts has seen it "rise in the teeth of the wind and manoeuvre successfully in the air for fifty-one minutes, until it had completed the circuit of a hundred kilometres which it was intended to cover." This establishment of fact prompts the confident assertion that this success "so long as the possibility of war continues to menace over the civilised world" must produce consequences that are "appalling to contemplate."

The prospect certainly is not agreeable, especially as the fear of a shortage of pilots for raiding purposes may not be dismissed. Since human lungs need not be considered in the war-plane of the future directed by "wireless" these machines can rise to enormous heights, and in the rarer atmosphere develop incredible speed.

THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PERQUISITES.

The proposal to pay the travelling expenses of Members of Parliament and to relieve these exalted persons from the irritating obligation to pay income-tax on their official salaries has raised a storm of genuine indignation throughout the country. Protests are reaching M.P.s. by every post from their irate constituents. The storm has apparently taken the Government by surprise. Our rulers have become so accustomed to thinking in hundreds of millions sterling that such little details as paying their own income-tax or their railway fares out of public money instead of out of their own pockets may easily escape notice.

There are, however, things which plain John Citizen objects to more than the actual sum involved, represents, and one of these things is the spectacle of his representatives in Parliament voting themselves relief from taxation, and perquisites in the shape of travelling warrants on the railways. In the opinion of the majority of people the principle is wrong. If Members of Parliament are to be entitled to escape taxation while imposing it on their fellow-citizens, why not free residence in London, free meals, taxis, and anything else that happens to take their fancy?—H.B.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 25th, at 11.57.—Pressure has increased slightly at Shanghai, over Indo-China and from Borneo to Yap.

It has decreased moderately over S.W. Japan and the Loochoos.

Depressions are shown over China and to the north-east of the Loochoos.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today 0.22 inch. Total since January 1st, 54.93 inches against an average of 37.93 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(S. winds, moderate; squally, fair to showery)
Formosa Channel	— (The same as No. 1)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	— (The same as No. 1)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	— (The same as No. 1)

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WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	Water level	1921.	W.L. (W. L. June 27/28)
Wachow—W. River	+79.45	—2.42	
Kongmoon—W. River	+14.70	—0.80	8.20 7.80
Lingkongchow—N. River	+57.00	—	14.00 13.50
Samahui—N. River	+27.25	—5.00	15.60 14.40
Shaklung—E. River	+15.15	—0.98	4.85 4.49

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SANDAKAN	Thurs., 30th June	Noon
KOBE via SHANGHAI	Thurs., 30th June	3 p.m.
MANILA	Fri., 1st July	8 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	Sat., 2nd July	Dlight
BANGKOK via SWATOW	Sun., 3rd July	10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Tues., 5th July	Dlight
HAIPHONG via HONGKONG	Tues., 5th July	8 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Tues., 5th July	3 p.m.

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S.S. "GLENSHANE"	—	10th July

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	5th July	GENOA, LONDON & HULL
M.V. "GLENSHANE"	25th July	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	25th July	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 27th.
Anur Maru, Japanese str., 1,323 tons, Capt. H. Chiba, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Sunmyung, British str., 1,320 tons, Capt. H. A. Wavell, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taifu Maru, Japanese str., 1,918 tons, Capt. J. Mihami, from Canton, in ballast.—Doddwell & Co.
 June 28th.
Hok Canton, Chinese str., 538 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—We Ring.
Jincho Maru, Japanese str., 1,071 tons, Capt. S. Yonemoto, from Hongkong, with coal.—M.B.K.
Nile, British str., 5,823 tons, Capt. J. T. Kinley, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—China Mail S.S. Co.
Sosho Maru, Japanese str., 1,006 tons, Capt. K. Fukui, from Canton, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Nyria, British str., 5,373 tons, Capt. C. M. Redhead, D.S.O., R.N.R., from London, with a general cargo.—MacKinnon Mackenzie & Co.
Tasho Maru, Japanese str., 1,855 tons, Capt. S. Tanaka, from Canton, in ballast.—M.B.K.
Wahang, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. H. K. H. from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wing Hang.

CLEARANCES.

June 29th.
Footang, for Singapore.
Auki Maru, for Kowloon.
Gemini Maru, for Kowloon.
Hakong, for Swatow.
Hong Hwa, for Hongkong.
Jade, for Pakhoi.
Kojun Maru, for Tientsin.
Kwang Hing Lee, for Haiphong.
Kwangshai, for Shanghai.
Ninkiku Maru, for Tamsui.
Sunning, for Canton.
Taisho Maru, for Wakanmatsu.
Van Oon, for Singapore.
Wah Hang, for K. C. Wan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Sunning*, on June 27th.—Mr. A. Dodd, Mr. F. Courcel, Mr. G. B. Shilamiceo, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson and Mr. T. Hardon.
 Per s.s. *Nile*, on June 28th.—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. King, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Oudham, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. de Souza, Mr. J. M. V. Remedios, Mr. T. Lane, Mr. J. H. Gill, Mrs. C. C. de Witt, Mr. J. F. Marias, Mr. C. B. Akana, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Doyal, Mr. and Mrs. C. Simkins, from Shanghai; Mr. S. N. Ganguly, Mr. L. A. Jackson, Mr. F. F. Leites, Mr. J. A. Sany.
 Per s.s. *Syria*, from London, on June 28th.—Mr. H. M. Pinget, Mr. A. Arizzone, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. J. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Parramore, Mrs. E. Lockhart, Mrs. R. Lunny, Mr. B. P. Thorpe, Mr. F. C. Hodges, Mr. W. H. Wells, Mr. A. Crowley, Mr. A. C. Court, Mr. J. E. Richards, Mr. C. W. Pennett, Mr. F. C. Everett, Mr. J. Bonington, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. C. Hauch, Mrs. Horobrook, Mr. A. Fillingham, Mr. M. Yabe, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Heintzman, Mr. T. Makins, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Miss M. Ferreira, Mr. B. de Brito, Mr. J. Schmitzer, Mr. D. Beraba, Mr. R. P. Mitch, Mr. and Mrs. Miss d'Araujo, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Naven.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Pacific Mail s.s. *Golden State*, sailed from Manila on June 28th, p.m., and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on Thursday, a.m. Strike conditions caused this steamer to be despatched from San Francisco 5 days later than schedule. However, she has been able to make up that time and arrive at Hongkong as originally scheduled.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on June 23rd, and is due here on July 14th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Achnitis (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.
Bolton Castle (Barber line), from New York, due end of July.
Cyclops (Blue Funnel), due July 19th.
Golden State (Pacific Mail), due July 3rd.
Haleric (American & Oriental), from New York, due beginning of July.
Helena (Blue Funnel), due July 3rd.
Kasenera (E. & A.), due July 3rd.
Kashima Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 6th.
Shinyo Maru (T.K.K.), due July 1st.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 1st.
Teretris (Blue Funnel line), due July 10th.
Yokohi Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 2nd.

A NEW JAPANESE SHIPPING SERVICE.

The Yamashita Kisen Kaisha is arranging to open shipping services between foreign ports for the double purpose of avoiding the prevailing depression at home and of preparing the ground for future activities abroad. So far, says a Japan contemporary, arrangements have been completed for the opening of an American-Australian service between San Francisco and an Australian port. The company has also under contemplation a plan for inaugurating a service from Seattle to San Pedro.

A "SUPER-EMPEROR" FOR THE N.Y.K.

The Japan *Advertiser* says the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is reported to have decided to order a super-emperor from the Glasgow Shipyard. The plan for building this steamer was laid down some time ago but was suspended owing to the serious financial reaction then prevailing in this country. Since then the situation has become better, while the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has obtained the *Cap Finisterre* and placed her on the North American run, her present name being *Taiyo Maru*. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has now arranged to build the proposed ship. She is to have a capacity of 15,000 tons, or 1,000 tons larger than the *Taiyo Maru*. It is said that all the materials necessary for building the new steamer are already collected at Glasgow, and that she will be completed by the end of next year. She will be probably placed on the Seattle run.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 28th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.68	29.67	29.64
Temperature	88	82	85
Humidity	66	83	77
Wind Direction	SW	SSW	West
Force	3	3	2
Weather	cg	0	cg
Rain	0.17	—	0.23

Highest open-air temperature on 27th...88
 Lowest open-air temperature on 28th...81

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call.—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "CHERIEON MARU" ... sailing on or about 4th July

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call.—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "MACASAR MARU" ... sailing on or about 29th June.
 S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 17th July.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
 No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
 767

CHIU ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. "HYDRANGEA"

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation on UPPER DECK for First-class Passengers; Electric Lights and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons, and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW

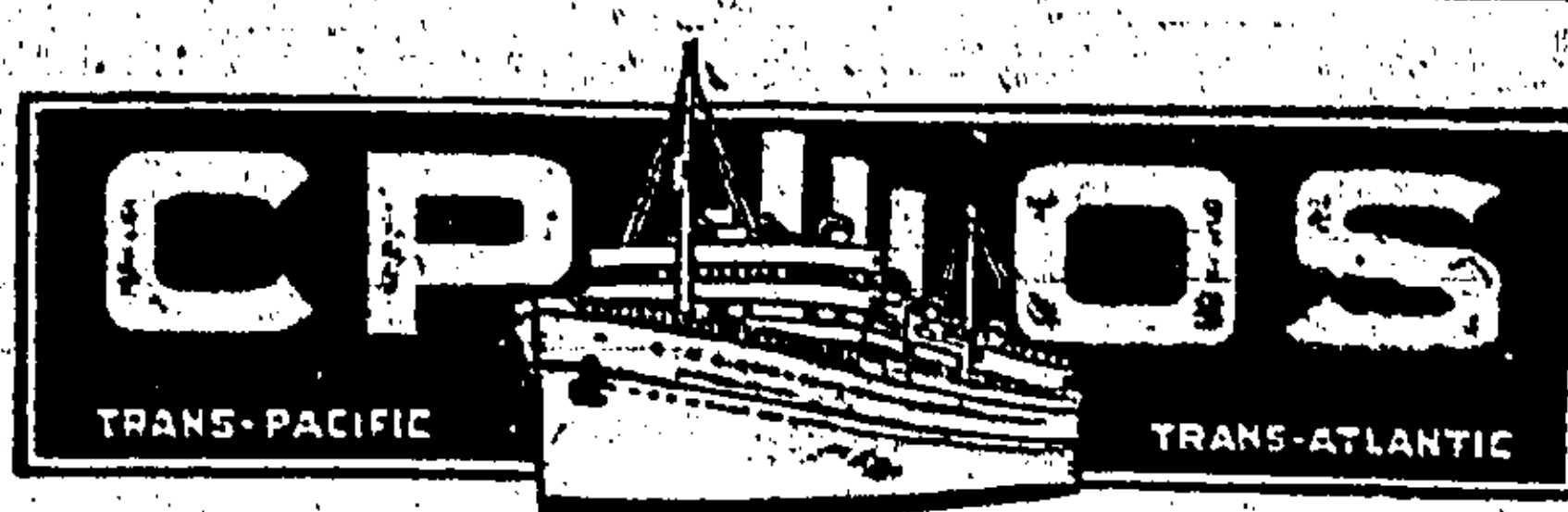
SAILING Every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 p.m. RETURNING Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 p.m.
 Captain A. JENKINS.

Arrival and Departure from the Kiu Hing Wharf (Connaught Road West).

For Freight and Passage apply to

CHIU ON S.S. COMPANY,

205, WING LOK STREET,
 HONGKONG.
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HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Mojji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 16	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservation made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
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 748

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU; and for BALTIMORE via LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SAN JOSE, LA LIBERTAD, CORINTO, BALBOA, CRISTOBAL, KINGSTON & HAVANA.
 AMERICAN STEAMERS.

"ECUADOR" ... sailing Aug. 10th, 1921.
 Apply to

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.
 Cable Address "EOLANO."
 Telephone No 141. 729

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU
 AMERICAN STEAMERS

"GOLDEN STATE" ... sailing July 6th.
 ... sailing July 26th.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON
 "LAKE GILPEN" ... sailing at Noon THURSDAY 30th June.

MANILA-FAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
 Monthly Sailings.

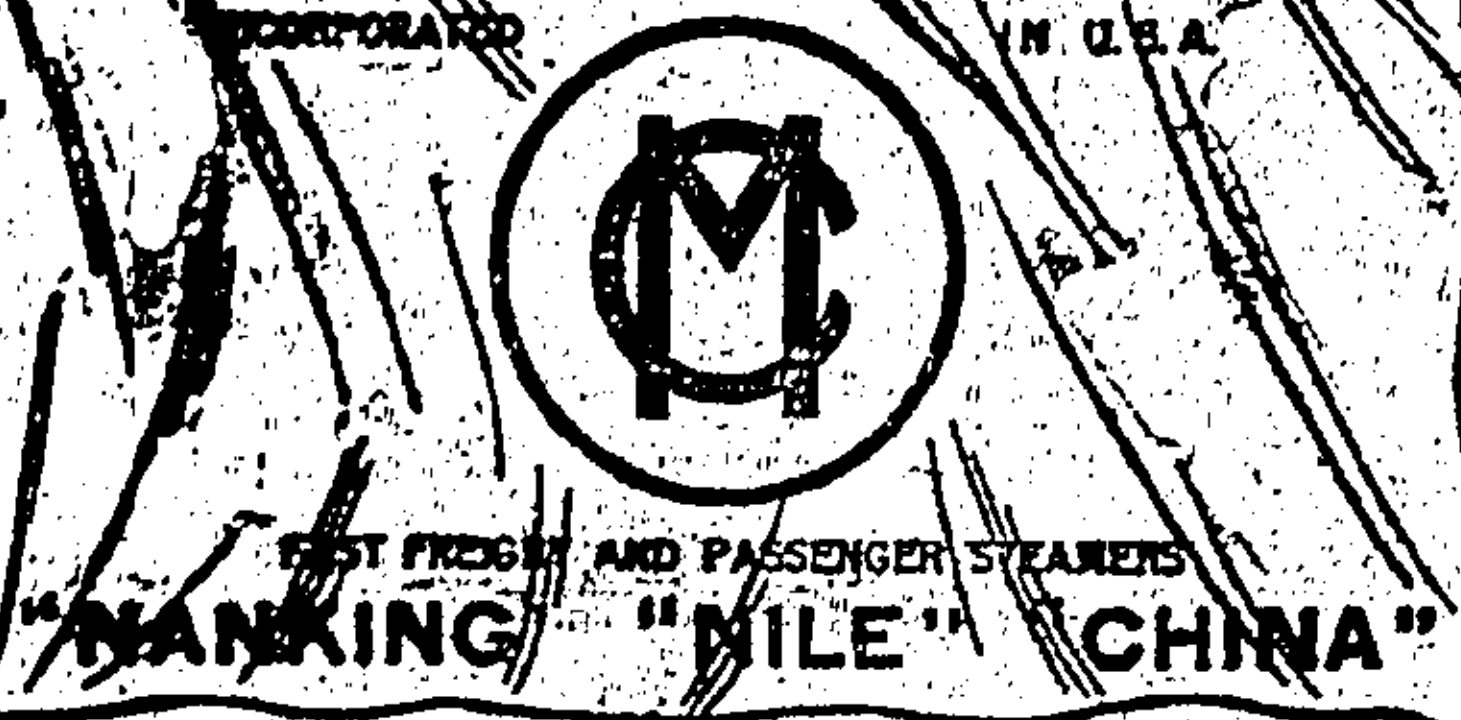
ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bzerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Cape, Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"
 9th Sept. July 15th Aug. 8th

HONGKONG to MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" ... Aug. 30th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"
 June 29th, at 3 p.m. July 22nd

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

O. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,
 PRINCE'S BUILDING, 105, HONG KONG STREET.

Telephone, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. PASSENGER DEPT. & AGENT.
 No. 1934. No. 2161.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU
 "THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	20,000	July 1st
SHINYO MARU	22,000	July 15th
PERSIA MARU	9,000	July 30th, at 10.30 a.m.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 13th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Aug. 27th

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDU, ARICA & IQUIQUE

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
CHUYO MARU	16,500	July 1st
GINYO MARU	16,500	Aug. 14th

* Cargo only

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
 King's Building. Tel. No. 2674 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:
 Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the
 UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To MANILA

"West Henshaw" ... 6th July
 To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU)
 "West Isip" ... 7th July

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA)
 "West Isip" ... 20th Aug.

* Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to
 NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
 HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3005.
 7451

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
 JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
CHILDAR	JAVA	In port	1st July	JAVA
TJIPANAS	JAVA	30th June	—	—
TJIBODAS	CHINA PORTS	4th July	8th July	BEKAWAN-BELI/JAVA
TJISALAK	SHANGHAI/JAPAN	15th July	19th July	JAVA
TJILEBOET	JAVA	15th July	21st July	JAPAN
TJISONDARI	JAVA	2nd July	4th July	SAN FRANCISCO

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI HONGKONG AND
 MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing on or about
"BRIELLE"	July	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	20th July
"RADJA"	Aug.	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Aug.
"TJIMANOEK"	Sept.	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Sept.
"ALDERAMIN"	Oct.	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	15th Oct.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

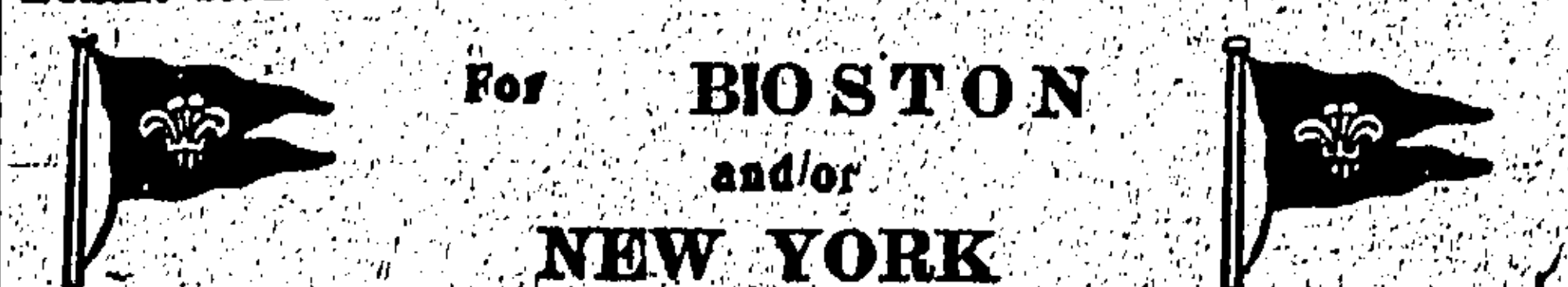
General Agents,

Tel. No. 1574

York Building.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers



S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... 10th Aug. (via San).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

Telephone 3165. St. George's Building
 Telegrams "Furness"

123

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

"OCEAN MONARCH" ... via Suez ... 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

"CITY OF BRISBANE" ... 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co. CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION" ... via Suez Canal ... 3rd July.
"CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July

* Call at Yokohama

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON; REISS & CO., CANTON.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

To	Steamer	To Sail
AMOI & HANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd June, Noon.
HANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 2nd July, 4 P.M.
LOHOBOW, FAKROU & BPHONG	"KALYAN"	On 3rd July, 9 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHENGUEN"	On 8th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKU	"SOUCHOW"	On 8th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 7th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & FUKU	"SHANTUNG"	On 12th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent. Saloon accommodation. Ample. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36;

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"BAICHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart FRIDAY, July 1st, at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG" ... Capt. W. Conner TUESDAY, July 5th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore FRIDAY, July 8th, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Appear and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHYLOM, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	8,400	9th July	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"SYRIA"	7,000	23rd July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANILA"	7,200	19th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASIMIR"	8,500	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	7,000	30th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORRILLA" ... 5,300 ... 13th July ... Calcutta via Singapore & Rangoon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,500	29th June, Noon	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SYRIA"	7,000	29th June, 4 A.M.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KALYAN"	9,000	5th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	5th July	Japan direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Dorell, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 29th June

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE:

"TACOMA MARU" ... Friday, 5th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd July.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service:

"BUSHO MARU" ... Friday, 1st July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service connecting at

intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in con-

nection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Saturday, 9th July.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 20th July.

* On 1st Dairen

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"LAYANA MARU" ... Thursday, 14th July.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Yokohama & Kobe.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 28th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd July.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 30th June

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1 Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" ... 11th July ... 14th July

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply

of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light

throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried.

Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and carriage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents. [63]



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "WHEATLAND MONTANA"	July 29th	Sept. 1st.
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	Aug. 13th	Sept. 15th.
S.S. "CROSBY"	Aug. 15th	Sept. 17th.
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd.
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 12nd.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama).

S.S. "COAKET" ... July 22nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing July 5th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES—

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

[432]

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... July 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE

2477 & 2478.

AGENTS.

5th Floor

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI	"CAP ARCONA" ... 20,000	On or about 6th July.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th July
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	During 1st part of Aug.
	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	During 1st part of Oct.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	During 2nd part of Oct.
	"ATLANTIQUE" ... 12,000	During 2nd part of Oct.
PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	During 2nd part of Nov.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODEMUSER,

Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" June 30th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

H. CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents, 113, Connaught Road, Central

99

Tel. 3307

